

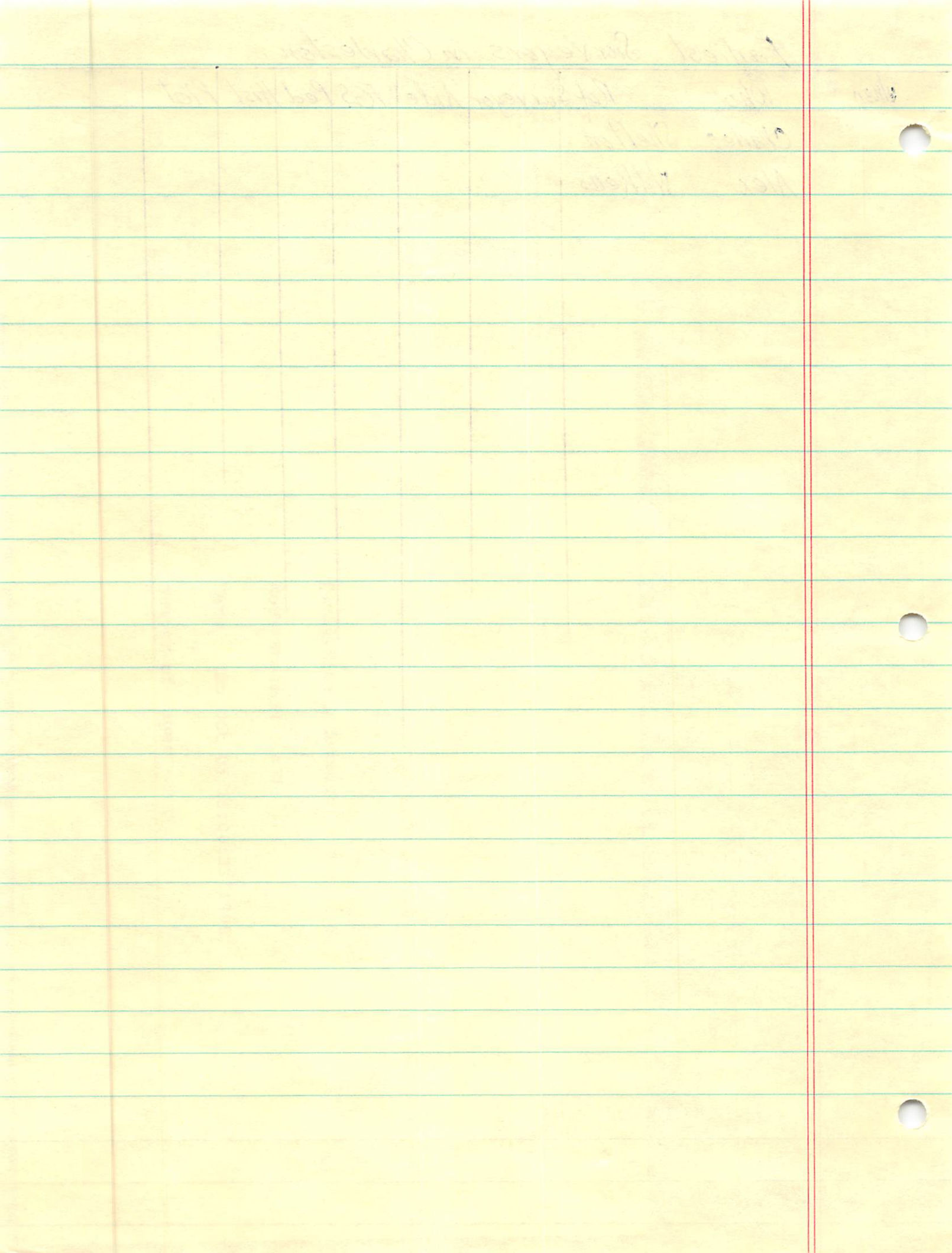
Earliest Surveyors in Charleston:

When	Who	Ref	Surveyor	Aide	K&S	Ped	Hist	Pict
	Charles Shelton							
	Alex Wilkens							

Plans
Ahead
on:

1st 2 Surveyors ← Chas Shelton
Alex Wilkens
in Charleston, Wasatch, Utah

Ref 993-5



On March 10, 1875, he married Eva Erickson at Salt Lake City. She was the daughter of Eric Erickson and Fredericka Carlsson of Upland, Sweden, who came to Utah by railroad. Their children were Catrina Amelia, Joseph, Louise, Josephine, Hyrum, Evelyn and Fredericka.

In 1899 he married Carline Homan at Salt Lake City. She was an immigrant from Germany. They had no family.

Anyone who has the sweet memory of being awakened by the music of the martial band on state occasions and celebrations will remember Jimmy Shanks as the leader and fife player of the group. He also took part in the Blackhawk War and was a member of the Thomas Todd Infantry Company. He was for many years the only tailor in our community.

He built three homes in Heber City. The grounds of each home was landscaped and beautified with flowers and shrubbery. He was really what is called today a "green thumb." He experimented with flowers, trees and shrubs to discover the best suited to our climate.

When stake conference convened at the Stake House and when the Sacrament meeting for Heber was held Sunday afternoons there, it was with pride and pleasure he carried beautiful stately bouquets to place on either side of the pulpit, on the three tiers of the rostrum. These bouquets were made with care and exactness, starting with a row of pansies and building up with flox and sweet william that were interspersed with blades of beautiful ribbon grass. They seemed to fit in with the stately stand and building.

In later years he and his good wife, Carrie, continued taking flowers to beautify the Third Ward chapel that had recently been built and of which he was very proud. He was a sincere Latter-day Saint, a High Priest of this stake, a home missionary and at one time superintendent of the Sunday School at Riverdale.

JONATHAN SHARP AND ELIZABETH THORPE SHARP

Jonathan Sharp was born October 28,

1807, in Brotherton, Yorkshire, England. His wife, Elizabeth Thorpe, was born July 24, 1808, in Brotherton, Yorkshire, England.

They lived in Leeds, and Goole, Yorkshire, England, after their marriage, and reared a large family. Born to them were eight children: James, James, John Thorpe, Mary Ann, Jonathan Jr., Ann, Maria and Sylena.

Jonathan Sharp's occupation while living in England was engineer. Jonathan Sharp's family was converted to the LDS Church by Mormon missionaries, and the Sharp family entertained the Elders in their home often. A missionary, Mr. Wright from Ogden, Utah, said of Jonathan Sharp, "I loved him like a brother."

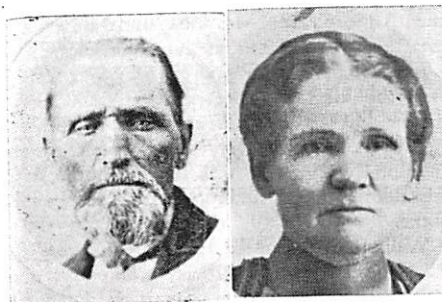
When the Sharp family decided to come to America they left with 600 saints, sailing from Liverpool July 14, 1868, on the ship "Colorado," under Captain John G. Holman. With them came their married son, Jonathan Jr., and his wife, Annie Jowett; also their daughter Maria, who later married Frederick Giles.

They were met in Laramie, Wyoming, by Brother William Lindsay of Heber, Utah, and Abe Penrod, a young man from Provo, Utah.

They finally arrived in Heber, Utah, on September 25, 1868, and they lived in Heber until they died. Jonathan Sharp passed away September 18, 1893, in Heber, and his wife, Elizabeth Thorpe Sharp on December 30, 1886, in Heber.

CHARLES AND SUSAN JANE WILKINS SHELTON

Charles Shelton was born in the parish of South Hampton, County of New York and Province of New Brunswick, Canada. He married, about 1845, Rebecca Ann Daw. She died from cholera while crossing the plains in 1854. Charles married Susan Jane Wilkins in the upper room of the Trust Office in Salt Lake in February, 1857, by Brigham Young. She was born October 15, 1840, in Adams County, Illinois. Charles died January 10, 1885, in Charleston. Susan Jane died on April 6, 1909, at Provo.



A number of Charles Shelton's family had accepted the LDS gospel. Charles was baptized on December 25, 1882. Some time in 1854 they came to the United States and by May 10, 1854, he, with his first wife, and their six children, his brother Albert, eight years old, and his five sisters, Ann, Martha, Louisa, Eliza and Emily, had started for Utah.

Before leaving for Utah, Ann and Albert had the measles and the rest suffered severely with it on the way West. At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Rebecca and Louisa contracted cholera, and being in such a weakened condition, they soon succumbed. One after another, all but one boy of Charles' six children were taken until seven graves from this family marked the trail. Many others were suffering with the disease. Charles arrived in Utah with his one little boy, James Alfred.

Charles Shelton was a pioneer of Wasatch County and, with the help of Alex Wilkins, built the first house in Charleston. The town became Charleston (Charlestown) by taking Charles' name.

In 1842, Susan Jane Wilkins went with her parents to Nauvoo, Illinois, to make their home. There they were victims in the persecutions and mobbings that caused so much suffering among the Mormon people at that time. At one time a mob came where her mother was in bed with a two- or three-day-old babe, drove the Mormons out, and set fire to the home. The mother had to be carried out on her bed. They moved out of Nauvoo shortly before the prophet's death. Joseph Smith came to visit them and gave Susan a big red apple. He was very fond of children.

They were four years coming to Utah, Susan being 11 years old when they arrived. She carried her baby brother, John Wilkins, much of the way. Indians pestered them along the way. One time three Indians came to the wagon of their captain and wanted food. He told them food was in the next wagon, where they went and were eating when some Indians of another tribe came, and seeing the first three, took them out and scalped them right before the travelers. Susan had red hair, which the Indians admired very much, pointing to it and rubbing it. Susan's mother feared for Susan's safety, but Susan didn't seem to fear them. Gradually the Indians became friendly.

Charles and Susan went through all the hardships and trials of settling new country. The only way they could grind their wheat was in their coffee mills, and it made very coarse flour and cereal to eat. One spring, Charles mounted a horse and rode to Provo, obtained a sack of flour, which he brought back and divided with his neighbors to mix with their home ground flour for bread.

Charles Shelton did not have a strong constitution. He had a fairly good education, so when Wasatch County was organized in 1862, he was chosen as clerk of the new county. He remained in office until 1865, when he was called on a mission to Canada, where he labored four years. He was the first missionary to go from Wasatch County. On his return in 1869, they moved to Heber and he again became county clerk, which office he held till the time of his death. He also was clerk for the High Priests' Quorum for some time.

Susan was left with a family of eight young children to provide for. She had a hard struggle, but managed to rear them all in a good way. One of her outstanding features was working with the sick. She worked with Dr. A. Moore Lindsay, and was with him when his son Crawford was born and practically raised him. She was very proud of the fact that at one time young Lindsay was commander-in-chief of the army of the whole British Empire. She was devoted to her parents and made many sacrifices for them. She moved to Provo in

1907 and died there April 6, 1905. She was loved and respected by all who knew her. Their children were: Albert, George, Francis, Bathyea, Jane and Edward.

WILLIAM HENRY SMART

William Henry Smart was born April 6, 1862, at Franklin, Idaho, son of Thomas Sharratt and Ann Hayter Smart, the tenth child in a family of sixteen.

William at an early age had a burning desire to serve, not himself, but his fellowman, and to him money was only a means to an end. He was not strong physically, but very studious and entered the School of Deseret. After graduation he went to Cornell. In both schools he worked his way through. He returned to teach school at the Brigham Young College in Logan on September 1, 1883. In 1886 he, with his father, filled a mission to England with the express purpose of gathering genealogy, and in so doing they took every advantage that they could to preach the gospel to their relatives and friends.

After his return from the mission he again taught school at the Brigham Young College in Logan. While thus engaged he met and married Anna Haines, daughter of Isaac David and Elizabeth Highfield Haines, born the 11th of October, 1867, at Gainsville, Ohio. Anna's parents were converts to the Church. She had been reared in wealth and refinement and was well educated, bearing a strong testimony of the gospel. She, with her family, gave up much for the Church. William and Anna were married in the Logan Temple on October 3, 1888.

One year after their marriage, William was called on a mission to Palestine, in the Holy Land. The forepart of this mission was spent in Turkey and the latter part in London, England. After returning home, he again taught school in Logan and Franklin.

William was set apart as a missionary April 11, 1898, to the Eastern States Mission, serving in that capacity until March 11, 1899, at which time he was called to succeed President Alonzo P. Kesler as president of the mission. William's wife, Anna, joined him at this time in the mission field.

On February 10, 1901, he was called to preside over Wasatch Stake of Zion, being ordained a High Priest at the same

time. Joseph R. Murdock and James C. Jensen were selected as his counselors.

In 1906, William was called to preside over the Uintah Stake of Zion. On September 14, 1910, William H. Smart became the first president of Duchesne Stake, then on June 27, 1920, he was chosen as the first president of the newly created Roosevelt Stake.

William was one of the first directors of the Beneficial Life Insurance Company; one of the founders of the Smart & Webster Livestock Co. of Rexburg, Idaho, and its president and general manager; one of the organizers and first president of the Heber Mercantile Co.; the first president of the Wasatch Wave Publishing Co.; a director of the Utah National Bank of Salt Lake City, Utah; one of the organizers and directors of the Salt Lake Knitting Works; one of the organizers of the Roosevelt Realty Co. and the Roosevelt Mercantile Corporation; and organizer and chief proprietor of the Duchesne Record Publishing Co.

The last three years of his life he spent working in the temple and in urging of his kindred to do likewise. He felt keenly the responsibility placed upon him by his father in regard to genealogical and temple work and did all he could throughout his life to stimulate this work in the Smart family.

William died December 7, 1937, of pneumonia. His wife, Anna, followed him one year later, on December 24, 1938.

ALBERT AND MAUD THOMAS SMITH

Albert J. Smith was born at Lehi, Utah, on August 26, 1871, to Joseph J. and Ann Coleman Smith. He married Maud Thomas on January 8, 1898, in Heber, Utah. Maud was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Watson Thomas. She was born July 3, 1880, in Heber. She died December 12, 1955, in Salt Lake City, Utah. Albert died September 24, 1929, in Salt Lake City.

To them were born 14 children: Jessup, Joseph, Albert, Retta, Gladys, Leora, Dallas, Royal, Grace, Kenneth, Nelda, Walter, Janet, Barbara and Tony.

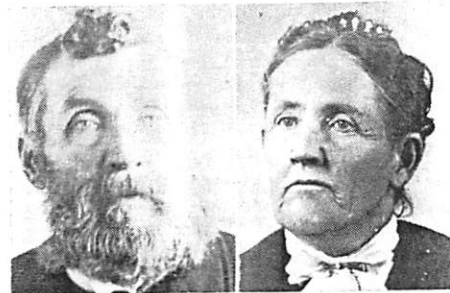
Albert was a prominent citizen of Heber City for many years. As a young man, in

1896 he bought a small herd of sheep from Jimmie (Scotie) Dawson and from this small beginning he became one of Utah's leading sheepmen. He also helped to organize the first bank in Heber City, in 1904, and was also a stockholder of Heber Mercantile Co. He also did a great deal to improve the management of grazing lands in Strawberry Valley for sheep and cattle men of Wasatch County.

Maud had her hands full caring for her 14 children.

The Smiths moved to Salt Lake City in 1908.

EPHRAIM AND NANCY ELIZABETH BETHERS SMITH



Ephraim Smith was born in September, 1833, in Tennessee, son of Richard and Diana Bragtal.

He married Nancy Elizabeth Bethers on September 28, 1852, and they were parents of 12 children.

Ephraim died on December 28, 1898.

Nancy died on September 4, 1931.

She was a daughter of Zadock S. and Sarah Collins Bethers. She moved to Council Bluffs and was there six years before leaving for Utah in the fall of 1852 with her parents in the Joseph Cuthouse company.

Sarah Collins Bethers, the mother, was a weaver, so she brought her spinning wheel and looms, also wool, yarn and thread. Sarah and her daughters, Mary Jane and Nancy Elizabeth, carded the wool, spun thread and wove cloth from which clothing for all the family was made. Pioneers around St. George planted cotton and flax from seed they brought with them, and they sent some of these products to the weavers in Heber to be used in weaving cloth.

Nancy's sister, Mary Jane, and Asa B.

York were married on her (Nancy's) wedding day, at Provo, by James E. Snow.

Ephraim's parents crossed the plains to Utah in 1850. His mother walked the entire distance, because she was afraid of buffalo stampeding through the wagon trains.

In 1860, Ephraim and Nancy, with their family, moved to Heber City, where they built a log cabin and later a large cabin used as a fort to protect women and children. Indians were very bad. They stole cattle and horses and then brought them back, demanding money for them. They stole and returned one of Ephraim's horses five times. The last time he refused to give them money.

This condition finally became intolerable, so the matter was taken up with Brigham Young by Ephraim Smith, who stated that it was absolutely necessary that something be done to stop this depredation. A meeting between the whites and Indians was called. Chief Tabby and some of his braves came in and camped at Ephraim's place. Nancy and other women cooked for them.

At the meeting the Indians were told that if they did not stop stealing, the settlers would have to call out the soldiers and the Indians would be killed. The Indians agreed not to steal any more and the "peace pipe" was passed to all present.

Ephraim had the first and only tannery in Heber. He learned his trade in Tennessee before coming to Utah. He stripped bark from oak trees in the canyons near Heber and hauled to the tannery. He used the Hopper mill to grind the bark, the first mill used to grind flour for the Smiths and others and was the only flour mill for some time. Mr. Smith employed five men at his tannery, making harnesses and shoes and mending shoes. He also made fiddles and violins.

When the Salt Lake Temple was started he sent a team to help in the work and he hauled sandstone rock from Heber for the foundation. He used a spirit level to level a canal which brought water from Provo River into the valley for irrigation purposes.

They were the parents of 12 children: David Ephraim, Hetty Esther Ann, Millie Jane, Joseph Marion, William Albert, James Andrew, Sarah Dinah, Thomas Edward,